

- MENTHA CANADENSIS L. In moist sandy soil along Lehigh river, Bethlehem. Aug. 5, 1899. Along Delaware river above Easton.  
 COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS L. In woods on Lehigh Mt. July 22, 1899.  
 PERILLA FRUTESCENS (L.) Britton. In waste places as an escape at Easton. (Porter.)

## SOLANACEAE

- PHYSALODES PHYSALODES (L.) Britton. In waste places, escaped. (Porter.)  
 PHYSALIS PHILADELPHICA Lam. In waste places, Bethlehem.  
 PHYSALIS VIRGINIANA Mill. In rich soil and open places. (Porter.)  
 PHYSALIS VIRGINIANA INTERMEDIA Rydberg. (Porter.)  
 PHYSALIS HETEROPHYLLA Nees. In rich soil, Bethlehem.  
 SOLANUM NIGRUM L. On ore dumps in Bethlehem Steel Co.'s yards. Reported in Bull. Torrey Club 19: 10. 1892.  
 SOLANUM CAROLINENSE L. In sandy soil along Lehigh river at Bethlehem. Aug. 5, 1899.  
 SOLANUM DULCAMARA L. In moist soil along Monocacy creek, Bethlehem. July 6, 1898, also at Portland.  
 LYCOPERSICON LYCOPERSICON (L.) Karst. In waste places, escaped, Bethlehem.  
 DATURA STRAMONIUM L. In fields and waste places, Bethlehem. Sept. 28, 1896.  
 DATURA TATULA L. In fields and waste places, Bethlehem.  
 NICOTIANA RUSTICA L. In fields and waste places. (Porter.)  
 NICOTIANA LONGIFLORA Cav. Escaped from gardens, Easton. (Britton & Brown Vol. 3, p. 141.)  
 PETUNIA AXILLARIS (Lam.) B. S. P. In waste places. (Porter.)  
 PETUNIA VIOLACEA Lindl. In waste places, escaped. (Porter.)

(To be concluded.)

## SHORTER NOTES

ON THE IDENTITY OF *Dolichos unguiculatus* LINNAEUS.—In the first edition of the Species Plantarum Linnaeus described a plant from Barbados as *Dolichos unguiculatus*, the binomial being based on an earlier description in the Hortus Upsalensis, 1748, p. 214. The original description in the latter work is as follows:

“DOLICHOS leguminibus subcylindraceutis capitatis: acumine recurvo concavo.

Phaseolus barbadensis, siliqua tenui recta, semine ex purpureo nigricante.

Habitat in Barbados.

Hospitatur in Caldario, annua.

Obs. Flos purpureus est.”

It appears from this description that the plant was grown in the hothouse at Upsala, the seed having been obtained from Barbados.

In 1770, Jacquin (Hort. Vind., 1, pl. 23) published a colored

plate of what he regarded to be Linnaeus's *Dolichos unguiculatus*. It is not apparent how Jacquin was misled, but the plant he figured is the catjang (*Vigna catjang*), very often regarded as a variety of the cowpea (*Vigna sinensis*).

In 1842, Walpers, Rep. 1: 779, transferred Linnaeus's species to *Vigna* as *Vigna unguiculata*, with little doubt basing his idea of its identity on the colored plate of Jacquin, though in the meantime the name of Linnaeus had been already taken up by some authors as the oldest name of the cowpea, for example by Guillemain, Perrotet and Richard, Flora Senegamb. Tent. 1830-33.

In many floras *Vigna unguiculata* is quoted as a synonym of *Vigna sinensis* (in a broad sense), and I have been able to find no single instance where it has been otherwise employed.

It was a matter of some surprise, therefore, upon examining Linnaeus's original specimen preserved in the Herbarium of the Linnaean Society, London, to find that it is not the cowpea at all, nor indeed a very close relative. It is in fact the plant recently described by Urban as *Phaseolus antillanus* (Symb. Ant. 4: 309). As the species seems properly referable to *Phaseolus* it will have to bear the name **Phaseolus unguiculatus** (L.). The following collections represent *Phaseolus unguiculatus*: Cuba, Wright, No. 1594, "in Cuba orientale," Sept. 1859-Jan. 1860; Porto Rico, P. Sintenis, No. 2938, Dec. 2, 1885; St. Vincent, H. H. & G. W. Smith, No. 1181, March, 1890.

C. V. PIPER

## CURRENT LITERATURE

A SUPPOSED FOSSIL FERN BECOMES A PINE TREE.—In a recent number of the *Annals of Botany* (25: 903-907. O. 1911) Dr. Marie C. Stopes has printed an interesting paper under the title: "On the True Nature of the Cretaceous Plant *Ophioglossum granulatum* Heer." In this paper Doctor Stopes has conclusively shown that the American specimens of this species, which was named and described originally by Heer from the Patoot beds of Greenland, and later identified by Newberry in the